

PUBLIC 472	An Act to Clarify the Law Enforcement Authority of Capitol	LD 2079
EMERGENCY	Security Personnel	

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
SAXL		
BENNETT		

Public Law 2001, chapter 472 provides an exemption from mandatory training for security officers appointed by the Commissioner of Public Safety when the commissioner has expanded their authority to include law enforcement duties and powers. Public Law 2001, chapter 472 specifies that the Legislature may direct the provision of security to legislative offices. Public Law 2001, chapter 472 also includes a sunset provision that repeals the security officer training exemption December 31, 2002. LD 2079, which was enacted as Public Law 2001, chapter 472, was not referred to committee. Public Law 2001, chapter 472 was enacted as an emergency measure effective January 22, 2002.

The sunset on the training exemption enacted in Public Law 2001, chapter 472 was repealed and new training requirements were enacted by Public Law 2001, chapter 559, Part KK.

PUBLIC 474	An Act to Improve Emergency Medical Services by Expanding the	LD 1657
	Pool of Qualified Emergency Medical Services Personnel	

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
POVICH	OTP	

Public Law 2001, chapter 474 repeals the requirement that, prior to being licensed as an emergency medical services person, a person must be sponsored by a Maine licensed ambulance service or nontransporting emergency medical service.

PUBLIC 475	An Act to Clarify Rule-making Authority for the Office of the State	LD 1956
	Fire Marshal	

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
POVICH	OTP	
O'GARA		

Public Law 2001, chapter 475 grants rule-making responsibility regarding standards for smoke detectors to the Commissioner of Public Safety or the commissioner's designee. Rules adopted pursuant to this Public Law are routine technical rules. Public Law 1997, chapter 728 repealed the State Fire Marshal's authority to enact rules regarding smoke detectors under the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 25, section 2464.

PUBLIC 477	An Act to Ensure Victim Safety	LD 1846
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<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
PEAVEY	OTP	

Public Law 2001, chapter 477 amends the law regarding public disclosure of information to clarify that disclosure pertains to out-of-state probationers and parolees only if they are adults, which is consistent with the law for disclosure of information regarding in-state probationers and parolees. Public Law 2001, chapter 477 also expands the Commissioner of Corrections' ability to determine if disclosure of information would be detrimental to the welfare of clients to include those who are on probation or parole to protect them from domestic or other violence.

PUBLIC 483 An Act to Repeal the Sunset Provision Regarding the State Police LD 1954
EMERGENCY Providing Services at Cost to Governmental and Nongovernmental
Entities

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
PEAVEY	OTP-AM	H-766

Public Law 2001, chapter 483 repeals language that would sunset the State Police's ability to provide services for public safety purposes at cost to governmental and nongovernmental entities. The Second Regular Session of the 119th Legislature expanded the statute to authorize the State Police to charge private entities for providing services. Public Law 2001, chapter 483 was enacted as an emergency measure effective February 21, 2002.

PUBLIC 508 An Act to Improve the Juvenile Drug Court Program LD 1850

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
MCALEVEY	OTP	

Public Law 2001, chapter 508 extends from 12 months to 15 months the time available for juveniles to complete a juvenile drug treatment court program.

PUBLIC 517 An Act to Allow Private Psychiatric Hospitalization of Residents of LD 1961
Department of Corrections Juvenile Facilities

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
POVICH	OTP-AM	H-796

Public Law 2001, chapter 517 allows juveniles needing psychiatric hospitalization to be admitted to private facilities for psychiatric care under the Commissioner of Corrections' statutory guardianship, as they may now be admitted to private facilities for medical care under the commissioner's guardianship. The Commissioner of Corrections is subject to the same statutory provisions as a parent or legal guardian when seeking to admit a juvenile client to a psychiatric hospital. Prior to enactment of this Public Law, Maine law authorized psychiatric hospitalization of persons confined in Department of Corrections facilities only in state mental health institutes.

While the state mental health institutes have beds for adults, they do not have and do not plan to have beds for juveniles.

PUBLIC 529 An Act to Aid Fire Departments in Meeting Mandatory Reporting LD 2112
Requirements

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
	OTP	

Public Law 2001, chapter 529 was a committee bill that replaced LD 1903, "Resolve, to Provide Computers to Rural Fire Stations." Public Law 2001, chapter 529 specifies that a fire department may purchase one personal computer from the Department of Administrative and Financial Services, Bureau of General Services to be used for the purpose of meeting the department's reporting requirements to the State Fire Marshal under the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 25, section 2395. The Bureau of General Services may charge a fire department only the reasonable administrative and handling costs of no more than \$35 for the purchase of a personal computer under this law.

PUBLIC 531 An Act Regarding Fire Safety Laws for Residential Care Facilities LD 1997

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
FULLER LONGLEY	OTP-AM	H-833

Public Law 2001, chapter 531 provides that prior to being licensed a residential care facility must be certified as meeting certain provisions of the National Fire Protection Association Life Safety Code. Residential care facilities must use timed drills unless the facility has elected to complete evacuation scores in lieu of timed drills or timed drills are not required. Public Law 2001, chapter 531 specifies that it is a civil violation for failure to comply with the timed drill or evacuation score requirements.

PUBLIC 549 An Act Regarding Possession of Firearms by Prohibited Persons LD 681

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
CARR KILKELLY	OTP-AM	H-862

Public Law 2001, chapter 549 does the following.

1. It amends the headnote of the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 15, chapter 15 to more accurately reflect the intent of the law.
2. In order to address potential inequities that may result from the differences in other states' laws as compared to Maine's laws, it clarifies language regarding who is prohibited from possessing a firearm to include persons

convicted of or found not criminally responsible by reason of mental disease or defect of committing the following:

- A. A crime in this State that is punishable by imprisonment for one year or more;
 - B. A crime under the laws of the United States that is punishable by imprisonment for more than one year;
 - C. A crime under the laws of any other state that is punishable by imprisonment for more than one year, except that a crime punishable by imprisonment for more than one year does not include any state misdemeanor that is punishable by a term of imprisonment of 2 years or less;
 - D. A crime under the laws of any other state that is not punishable by more than one year of imprisonment but is elementally substantially similar to a crime in this State that is punishable by imprisonment for one year or more, thus ensuring that if another state has determined that a particular offense is not serious but the Maine Legislature has determined that an elementally substantially similar offense is murder or a Class A, B or C crime if committed in Maine, the person who committed the offense would be prohibited from possession; or
 - E. A crime under the laws of the United States, this State or any other state or the Passamaquoddy Tribe or Penobscot Nation that was committed using a firearm against a person or using any other dangerous weapon.
- 3. It repeals an improper reference to violations of former Title 12, chapter 319, subchapter III as exceptions to the possession prohibition; this subchapter was repealed earlier.
 - 4. It defines "not criminally responsible by reason of mental disease or defect," "State," "state" and "use of a dangerous weapon" for purposes of Title 15, section 393.
 - 5. It clarifies that as a precondition to disqualification for possession of a firearm under Title 15, section 393, subsection 1, paragraph A-1, subparagraph (5) the use of a firearm against a person or the use of a dangerous weapon must be pled in the charging instrument and proven to the fact finder rather than simply being part of the underlying factual matrix of the crime as committed.
 - 6. It amends cross-references in the concealed firearms permit law to be consistent with the proposed changes in this Public Law.

PUBLIC 552 An Act Regarding Criminal History Record Checks

LD 1989

Sponsor(s)
PEAVEY

Committee Report
OTP-AM

Amendments Adopted
H-863

Public Law 2001, chapter 552 amends the laws regarding criminal history records as follows.

- 1. It discontinues the practice of subsidizing the cost of criminal history record checks for noncriminal justice purposes for out-of-state and federal governmental entities.

2. It clarifies that the State Bureau of Identification may charge a fee for each requested criminal history record check for noncriminal justice purposes and that the requestor must supply a name and date of birth for each record being requested.
3. It clarifies that criminal history record checks requested pursuant to 5 United States Code, Section 9101 must be accompanied by fingerprints.
4. It authorizes a law enforcement agency that takes fingerprints and palm prints for noncriminal justice purposes to submit the fingerprints or palm prints directly to the State Bureau of Identification when required by statute or when the person requesting that the fingerprints or palm prints be taken asks the law enforcement agency to do so.
5. It specifies that a law enforcement agency that takes fingerprints or palm prints, upon request, for a criminal history record check for noncriminal justice purposes may not maintain any demographic information that is taken or collected in the process of taking the fingerprints or palm prints.

PUBLIC 553 An Act to Clarify the Sex Offender Registration and Notification LD 2022
EMERGENCY Act of 1999

<u>Sponsor(s)</u> O'BRIEN J	<u>Committee Report</u> OTP-AM	<u>Amendments Adopted</u> H-865
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Public Law 2001, chapter 553 clarifies the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act of 1999. Public Law 2001, chapter 553 does the following.

1. It defines "sentence" to include an involuntary commitment under the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 15, section 103, or a similar statute in another jurisdiction.
2. It clarifies the definition of "sexually violent offense."
3. It clarifies when the duty to register must be carried out by a sex offender or sexually violent predator sentenced on or after September 18, 1999.
4. It clarifies when the duty to register must be carried out by a sex offender or sexually violent predator sentenced on or after June 30, 1992, but before September 18, 1999.
5. It amends Title 34-A, section 11225, subsection 1 to delete "sexually violent predator" since that category of offender is not subject to a 10-year registration requirement. Sexually violent predators are instead subject to lifetime registration.
6. It clarifies how the 10-year registration period for sex offenders is to be calculated for those sentenced on or after June 30, 1992, but before September 18, 1999.
7. It clarifies that a sexually violent predator sentenced on or after June 30, 1992 must register for the duration of the sexually violent predator's life.

8. It clarifies that the Department of Public Safety, State Bureau of Identification may suspend the requirement that a sexually violent offender register during periods when the person is not at liberty due to institutional confinement.
9. It amends Title 34-A, section 11227 by replacing the word "convicted" with the word "sentenced."

Public Law 2001, chapter 553 was enacted as an emergency measure effective March 25, 2002.

PUBLIC 582 An Act to Clarify the Law Governing Unlawful Solicitation to LD 2090
Benefit Law Enforcement Agencies

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
SMALL PEAVEY	OTP-AM	S-457

Public Law 2001, chapter 582 directs the Attorney General, the Maine Sheriffs' Association, the Maine Chiefs of Police Association, the Maine State Troopers Association and the Maine Association of Police to report their findings related to this Public Law's change in the law enforcement solicitation statute, which allows persons to solicit the public for the tangible benefit of law enforcement as long as the solicitor has no financial interest in the solicitation, to the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over criminal justice matters by May 1, 2003. Upon receiving that report and reviewing the law, the committee may report out legislation to amend the law if necessary. If the committee takes no action, the amendment to the solicitation law will be repealed February 1, 2004, and the former law prohibiting solicitation by anyone on behalf of law enforcement officers will be reenacted.

Public Law 2001, chapter 582 also adds a legislative intent section that clarifies that, for purposes of solicitation to benefit law enforcement, the Legislature finds that there is no inherent coercion or appearance of coercion when the person soliciting has no financial interest at stake, because the person solicited will know that the person soliciting will not gain any tangible benefit from the solicitation and, consequently, will not be concerned with who donates.

PUBLIC 602 An Act to Allow Federal Law Enforcement Officers to Enforce LD 1955
Maine Statutes

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
PEAVEY	OTP-AM	H-927

Public Law 2001, chapter 602 adds Special Agents of the United States Secret Service of the Department of the Treasury to the list of federal law enforcement agency personnel who can enforce Maine statutes provided the personnel are trained in Maine criminal law and Maine law on the use of force and that the agency has developed and filed policies governing its employees with the Maine Criminal Justice Academy. Public Law 2001, chapter 602 also repeals the United States Secret Service's authority to enforce Maine law July 1, 2004.

PUBLIC 627 An Act to Protect Police Horses LD 1932

<u>Sponsor(s)</u> DUDLEY KILKELLY	<u>Committee Report</u> OTP-AM	<u>Amendments Adopted</u> H-834
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Public Law 2001, chapter 627 creates the new crime of unlawful interference with law enforcement horses, which provides horses used for law enforcement purposes with the same protections that police dogs currently have under the Criminal Code.

PUBLIC 634 An Act to Amend the Maine Criminal Code to Address Terrorism LD 2160

<u>Sponsor(s)</u> BENNETT POVICH	<u>Committee Report</u> OTP-AM	<u>Amendments Adopted</u> S-499
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Public Law 2001, chapter 634 makes the following changes to the Maine Criminal Code to address terrorism.

1. It adds definitions to the Maine Criminal Code to address scientific advances in the methods that may be used to commit the crime of causing a catastrophe and creates the new definition "terroristic intent."
2. It amends the crime of elevated aggravated assault to include when a person with terroristic intent engages in conduct that in fact causes serious bodily injury to another person.
3. It creates the crime of aggravated reckless conduct. A person is guilty of this crime if the person with terroristic intent engages in conduct that in fact creates a substantial risk of serious bodily injury to another person.
4. It amends the crime of causing a catastrophe if the person acts with terroristic intent by lowering the threshold for harm to causing death or serious bodily injury to more than one person, substantial damage to 3 or more structures, whether or not occupied, or substantial physical damage sufficient to disrupt the normal functioning of a critical infrastructure.

**PUBLIC 659 An Act Relating to the Treatment of Persons with Mental Illness LD 2068
Who are Incarcerated**

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u> OTP-AM	<u>Amendments Adopted</u> H-1020 S-579 GOLDTHWAIT
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Public Law 2001, chapter 659 implements, with a few changes, a number of the provisions of legislative documents 2065, 2068, 2075 and 2088, which were reported by the Committee to Study the Needs of Persons with Mental Illness Who Are Incarcerated. The Committee to Study the Needs of Persons with Mental Illness Who Are Incarcerated was created pursuant to Joint Order, House Paper 1383. Public Law 2001, chapter 659 does the following.

1. It directs the Department of Behavioral and Developmental Services to examine the efficiency and effectiveness of the current ride-along program.
2. It directs the Department of Human Services to establish procedures to ensure that a person receiving federally approved Medicaid services prior to incarceration does not lose Medicaid eligibility merely as a result of that incarceration.
3. It directs the Department of Behavioral and Developmental Services to work with the Department of Corrections and the county jail administrators to develop memoranda of agreement to improve access to forensic beds for transfers of inmates who require care in a State mental health institution.
4. It directs the Department of Behavioral and Developmental Services to develop, in consultation with appropriate state and county correctional facility administrators, procedures to ensure that any inmate of a state or county facility that is hospitalized for treatment of mental illness has a written treatment plan describing the mental health treatment to be provided when the inmate is returned to the correctional facility for the remainder of the inmate's incarceration.
5. It directs the Department of Corrections and the Maine County Jail Association to examine and develop ways of treating inmates with mental illness in the least restrictive setting possible that does not compromise security.
6. It allows county jails to grant furloughs for longer than 3 days to provide treatment for mental conditions, including a substance abuse condition, as determined by a qualified licensed professional.
7. It creates a collaborative process to create a pilot program to address the needs of persons with mental illness who are incarcerated in country correctional facilities and appropriates \$65,000 to the program.
8. It requires the formulary used by the Department of Corrections to be comparable to that used at State mental institutions.
9. It directs the Department of Corrections to develop a grievance process for addressing complaints about medical or mental health treatment.

PUBLIC 686 An Act to Implement the Recommendations of the Commission to LD 2163
Study Domestic Violence

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
	OTP MAJ	H-883
	OTP-AM MIN	S-617 GOLDTHWAIT

Public Law 2001, chapter 686 was a committee bill and the minority report of the Joint Standing Committee on Criminal Justice. Public Law 2001, chapter 686 implements a number of recommendations from the Commission to Study Domestic Violence, pursuant to Resolve 1999, chapter 126. Public Law 2001, chapter 686 does the following.

1. It amends the law regarding bail commissioners to specify that, in a case involving domestic violence, a bail commissioner may not set preconviction bail for a defendant before the bail commissioner has made a good faith effort to obtain from the arresting officer, the district attorney, a jail employee or other law

enforcement officer, the following: a brief history of the alleged abuser; the relationship of the parties; the name, address, phone number and date of birth of the victim; and existing conditions of protection from abuse orders, conditions of bail and conditions of probation.

2. It amends the requirements of law enforcement agencies to develop certain policies by specifying that policies regarding domestic violence must include, at a minimum, the following: a process to ensure that victims receive notification of the defendant's release from jail; a risk assessment for a defendant that includes the defendant's previous history, the parties' relationship, the name of the victim and a process to relay this information to a bail commissioner before a bail determination is made; and a process for the safe retrieval of personal property belonging to the victim or the defendant that includes identification of a neutral location for retrieval, the presence of at least one law enforcement officer during the retrieval and at least 24 hours notice to each party prior to the retrieval.
3. It enacts language that authorizes district attorneys to appoint law enforcement officers as domestic violence investigators. As proposed, investigators would have to meet the requirements of the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 25, section 2804-C and be certified as full-time law enforcement officers. Domestic violence investigators have the same statutory powers as deputy sheriffs.
4. It requires the Department of Corrections to report annually to the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over criminal justice matters regarding the work of batterers intervention programs.

PUBLIC 697 An Act to Implement the Recommendations of the Joint Standing LD 2173
Committee on Criminal Justice Regarding the Review of the
Department of Public Safety under the State Government
Evaluation Act

Sponsor(s)

Committee Report

Amendments Adopted

S-551 GOLDTHWAIT

Public Law 2001 chapter 697 was a Criminal Justice Committee bill and the majority report of that committee. Public Law 2001 chapter 697 implements recommendations pursuant to the committee's review of the Department of Public Safety under the State Government Evaluation Act. Public Law 2001 chapter 697 does the following.

1. It removes Maine Emergency Medical Services from the list of agencies that the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over human resource matters reviews for purposes of the State Government Evaluation Act, since the agency is already under the jurisdiction of the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over criminal justice matters.
2. It exempts from the full-time law enforcement officer training requirements the State Fire Marshal and the Department of Public Safety's Chief of the Bureau of Liquor Enforcement.
3. It extends from January 1, 2004 to January 1, 2005 the time by which all persons whose job descriptions include operating an ambulance in an emergency mode or transporting a patient must possess certification of successful completion of a basic ambulance vehicle operator course, or a course that has been approved by the board as an equivalent, in order to operate an ambulance in an emergency mode or to transport a patient.

4. It allocates Other Special Revenue funds in the amount of \$49,520 for one public health educator position that has no net impact for fiscal year 2002-03 to provide one trainer and authorizes the use of federal grant proceeds for additional training costs.
5. It directs the Department of Public Safety, Bureau of Emergency Medical Services to report to the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over criminal justice matters regarding the progress of the training and certification of ambulance operators by February 1, 2004.

PUBLIC 698 An Act to Amend the County Jail Prisoner Support and LD 2175
Community Corrections Fund

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
		H-1115 QUINT S-602 GOLDTHWAIT

Public Law 2001, chapter 698 was a Criminal Justice Committee bill that creates a new 1% surcharge on all fines, forfeitures and penalties imposed by any court in this State. Funds collected pursuant to Public Law 2001, chapter 698 are nonlapsing and must be deposited monthly in the County Jail Prisoner Support and Community Corrections Fund that is administered by the Department of Corrections. Funds collected pursuant to this Public Law must be distributed by the department to counties that have experienced at least a 10% increase in their total annual jail operating budget or for counties that have issued bonds for the construction of a new jail or renovation of an existing jail and that meet all other requirements under the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 34-A, section 1210-A, subsection 4. Funds distributed to counties must be used for the sole purpose of funding costs of the support of prisoners detained or sentenced to county jails and for establishing and maintaining community corrections. Public Law 2001, Chapter 698 specifies that requests for additional funds received from York, Hancock and Somerset counties no later than February 28, 2002 need not be resubmitted to the Department of Corrections. Once a request is approved, the request and supporting documents must be forwarded to the joint standing committee having jurisdiction over corrections and criminal justice matters.

In addition to funds distributed to counties, the first \$23,658 collected under the provision imposing the new surcharge must be transferred to the Judicial Department to cover the costs of implementing the collection of surcharges. Public Law 2001, chapter 698 is effective August 1, 2002.

PUBLIC 713 An Act Amending the Membership of the Emergency Medical LD 2219
Services' Board

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
	OTP MAJ	

Public Law 2001, chapter 713 adds one representative of a statewide association of fire chiefs to the membership of the Emergency Medical Services' Board. Public Law 2001, chapter 713 was a committee bill pursuant to Joint Order, House Paper 1703.

P & S 67 An Act to Provide Funding for the Office of the State Fire Marshal LD 2201

EMERGENCY and the Maine Fire Training and Education Program

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u> OTP	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
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Private and Special Law 2001, chapter 67 provides funds for the operation of the Office of the State Fire Marshal and for the Maine Fire Training and Education Program. Private and Special Law 2001, chapter 67 establishes a one-year special assessment to be collected from carriers insuring fire risks located in the State. This special assessment is designed to provide operating revenues for the Office of the State Fire Marshal and funds for the Maine Fire Training and Education Program for fiscal year 2002-03. Beginning July 1, 2003, every fire insurance company or association that does business or collects premiums or assessments in Maine that paid this special assessment after July 1, 2002 may take a credit against its premium tax owed equal to the special assessment paid in the same month the previous year. Private and Special Law 2001, chapter 67 was enacted as an emergency measure effective April 8, 2002.

**RESOLVE 86 Resolve, Regarding Legislative Review of Chapter 1 - RequirementsLD 2126
EMERGENCY for Written Prescription of Schedule II Drugs, a Major Substantive
Rule of the Department of Public Safety**

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u> OTP	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
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Resolve 2001, chapter 86 provides for legislative review of Chapter 1 - Requirements for Written Prescription of Schedule II Drugs, a major substantive rule of the Department of Public Safety. The Joint Standing Committee on Criminal Justice authorized final adoption of the rule without amendment.

Resolve 2001, chapter 86 was enacted as an emergency measure effective March 27, 2002.

**RESOLVE 87 Resolve, Directing the Department of Public Safety, Maine LD 2039
EMERGENCY Emergency Medical Services, Medical Direction and Practices
Board to Review and Update Protocols for Training Basic
Emergency Medical Technicians to Administer Epinephrine**

<u>Sponsor(s)</u> TRAHAN	<u>Committee Report</u> OTP-AM	<u>Amendments Adopted</u> H-864
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Resolve 2001, chapter 87 directs the Department of Public Safety, Maine Emergency Medical Services, Medical Direction and Practices Board to review and update protocols and training for basic emergency medical technicians to carry and administer epinephrine. In developing its protocols and training, the board shall review other states' medical practices regarding emergency medical personnel carrying and administering epinephrine, and the board shall treat the issue of developing protocols for the administration of epinephrine to school-age children as a priority in this process. The board shall report its recommendations and subsequent actions regarding protocols and training for the carrying and administering of epinephrine by basic emergency medical technicians to the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over criminal justice matters by

January 1, 2003. Resolve 2001, chapter 87 authorizes the committee to report out implementing legislation if necessary.

Resolve 2001, chapter 87 was enacted as an emergency measure effective March 28, 2002.

**RESOLVE 91 Resolve, to Require the Maine Fire Protection Services Commission LD 2148
to Report Regarding Methods to Improve the Recruitment and
Retention of Firefighters and the Provision of Healthcare**

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>		<u>Committee Report</u> OTP		<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
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Resolve 2001, chapter 91 requires the Maine Fire Protection Services Commission to report back to the Legislature regarding the recruitment and retention of firefighters in Maine and regarding the provision of health care to firefighters. The commission shall submit its report and implementing legislation to the Legislature by December 16, 2002.

**PASSED JOINT STUDY ORDER – Relative to the Joint Standing HP 1731
Committee on Criminal Justice Shall Conduct a Study of County
Jail Population, Costs and Reimbursement.**

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>		<u>Committee Report</u>		<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
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Joint Order, HP 1731 was read and passed by the Legislature on April 3, 2002. This Joint Order orders the Joint Standing Committee on Criminal Justice to conduct a study of county jail population, costs and reimbursement. The committee will conduct the study in 4 meetings during the interim. Specifically, the committee shall study:

1. Initiatives for regional cooperation and solutions in building county jails;
2. Population of county jails, overcrowding and growth;
3. State probation violations, where those violations should be served and who should pay for the resulting incarceration;
4. Probation options, graduated sanctions and probation officer case load;
5. Criminal court case loads, whether cases are being handled in a timely fashion and whether there are sufficient judicial resources allocated to handle the current case load;
6. Issues concerning female offenders in county jails;
7. State subsidies that support the operation of county jails and community corrections programs;
8. Alternative sentencing options and sentencing policies; and
9. The population that is being served and populations that are not served by the current county jail system.

The committee shall submit its report, together with any necessary implementing legislation, to the Legislature no later than November 6, 2002.